

DICERANDRA RADFORDIANA, A NEW LABIATE FROM GEORGIA

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Continuing study of *Dicerandra* (Labiatae), oriented toward a revision of the genus, has revealed a second undescribed species in this small group of southeastern coastal plain endemics. Following the pattern of highly localized distribution of other species of this taxon (Huck, 1981), *Dicerandra radfordiana* has thus far been found only along the banks of the Altamaha River, McIntosh County, Georgia, in mesic woods. It is named in honor of Albert E. Radford, Professor of Botany, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in recognition of his floristic and eco-systematic work in the southeastern United States.

Dicerandra radfordiana, sp. nov.

Planta annua herbacea usque ad 0.65 m altam sed saepe brevior. Caulis erectus ramis rarioribus, foliis oppositis petiolatis anguste oblongus, 40 (19-55) mm longis, 4 (2-6) mm latis, marginibus integris vel dentibus paucis in foliis inferioribus. Folia axillaria dimidia vel parviora quam folia primaria quae foveis glandiferis sunt. Inflorescentia verticillaster est, cymis minime pedunculatis, pedicellis florum 1-3 mm longis. Calyx plus minusve cylindraceus ore bilabiato, labio postico arcuato bisubulato crista hispida in quoque segmento, labio antico minute tridentibus distaliter e quoque dente laterali crista hispida recessim crescenti, inter alas divergentes depressione scutiformi effecta. Calyx 13-nervato, 12 (8-15) mm longus, 3 (2.2-5.0) mm diametro ad mediam, margine ciliato et hyalino vel roseo vel purpurascens, parte exteriori glanduloso-foveolato, parte interiore annulo pilorum, pilis appressis leniter flexuosis et 4 mm sub ore affixo. Corolla bilabiata, 32 (27-44) mm longa tubo 25 (20-32) mm longo, diluta vel media purpureo-rosea, limbo inferiore trilobo et tubo punctis atropurpureis et aliquot maculis flavis notata, limbo superiore leniter cuculliformi. Stamine epicorollina bijugata, antheris purpureis et nectariferis appendice corniculata in quoque theca in orem per anthesin descendenti et basi cornus rima dehiscenti. Pollen luteolum vel eburneum. Gynecium singulare, stigmatibus furcatis, stylo gracili, ovario bicarpellis loculis carpellorum in locellis ovoideis duo divisi in rostro nectarifero orculiformi inserto. Nuculae laeves brunneae ovoideae 1.2 mm diametra. Radix saepe malformata ob insecta penitus. Odor plantae cinnameus. Specimen typicum: Georgia: McIntosh County, Fort Barrington, on high bank of Altamaha River, at end of Barrington trail, 3.7 mi from GA 25 at Cox, *Quercus virginiana* woods, shell fragments in soil, Sept. 20, 1979, R. B. Huck 2181 legit. (in hb

NCU conservatum). Paratypes: McIntosh County, sandy bluff at Ft. Barrington on the Altamaha River upstream from Darien, coastal plain province, Sept. 18, 1961, Wayne R. Faircloth 7029 (VSC 14952!); McIntosh County, in vicinity of sand ridge along Altamaha River, live oak woods n. of graveyard near powerline on Wesley Lake Rd., October 7, 1962, Bozeman 2202 (NCU 270468!; GA 94393).

Annual to 0.65 m tall, but usually shorter. Stem erect, simple, rarely branched, surface with a moderate cover of falcate white hairs. Leaves narrowly oblong, 40 (19-55) mm long, 4 (2-6) mm wide, epetiolate. Axillary leaves one-half or less the length of primary leaves. Leaf margins entire, lower ones occasionally dentate. Leaf surface glandular-pitted, hispidulous. Inflorescence a verticillaster, cymes very short-pedunculate, flowers with pedicels 1-3 mm long. Calyx bilobed, the inferior lobe divided into two arcuate crested subuli, the superior lobe terminated in three minute teeth, the two lateral teeth traversed by main veins which become strongly winged, bowed ribs anteriorly, creating a spoon-shaped depression on the adaxial side. Calyx length 12 (8-15) mm; width at midpoint 3 (2.2-5.0) mm; Calyx with 13 prominent hispid ribs, surface glandular-pitted between; margin ciliate with a hyaline to pink or purple border and interior with a band of 1 mm-long flexuous hairs inserted 4 mm below the mouth. Corolla bilabiate, 32 (27-44) mm long, parting distally into a superior cuculliform limb and an inferior tripartite limb; tube 25 (20-32) mm long. Corolla surface glandular with tiny yellow, resin-like dots and puberulent with white glandular, often stipitate, hairs. Corolla tube glandular-hairy within, one-third of way from base. Upper limb of corolla with an internal isolated lanate patch, lower limb sparsely villous. Corolla light to medium purplish-pink spotted with dark purple dots and occasional yellow splotches. Exposed corolla of flower bud dark pink. Stamens four, epipetalous, one pair even with or barely exceeding upper lip margin, the other, inserted 2 mm below. Anther sacs purple and nectariferous, with corniculate appendages, the points of which are deflected downward into the corolla mouth at anthesis; dehiscence by means of slits at the base of appendages on dorsal side of anther. Pollen pale yellow to yellowish-white. Pistil with a slender style covered distally by antrose or perpendicular, often aristate, hairs. Style exerted from the corolla along a canaliculate track in keel of superior limb, terminating in a subequal bifid stigma. Ovary four-segmented, embedded in a nectariferous barrel-shaped rostrum. Nutlets smooth, brown, ovoid, 1.2 mm in diameter. Roots often malformed, with a gnarled appearance which may be caused by insects nesting within. Strong cinnamon-like odor to plant.

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Literature Cited

- Huck, R. B. 1981. *Dicerandra cornutissima*, a new woody labiate from Florida. *Phytologia* 47: 313-316.

Figure 1. *Dicerandra radfordiana* Huck. A. Habit (scale 1 dm); B. flower (scale 1 cm); C. gynoecium and nectary (scale 1 cm); D. diagram of corolla dissected along upper keel, view of inferior tripartite lobe (scale 1 cm); E. anther, dorsal view (scale 1 mm); F. nutlet (scale 1 mm); G. root (scale 1 cm). Drawn from Huck 2181.